MONTANA

THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

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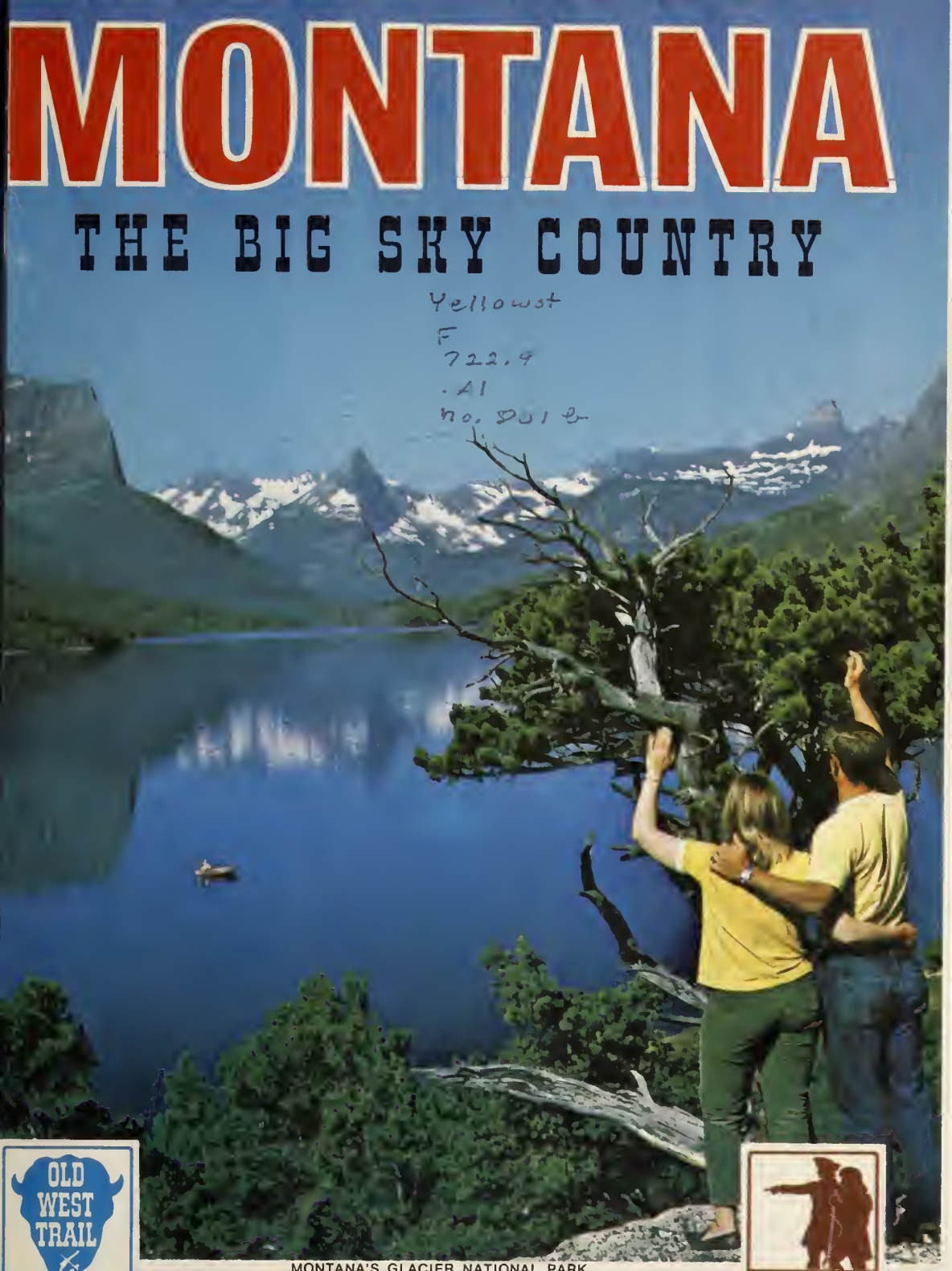


MONTANA'S GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

OLD WEST TRAIL

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

1970 HIGHWAY MAP

For FREE Distribution

MONTANA HIGHWAYS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

ROUTE MARKERS

PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS

MISCELLANEOUS

OTHER HIGHWAYS

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

PLEASE DRIVE CAREFULLY

Havre

Billings

MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE

Mileages between two cities is determined by fastening the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.

Mileage distances of map objects from road junctions on map.

INDEX

COUNTIES

CITIES AND TOWNS

POINTS OF INTEREST

- LAST CHANCE GULCH (E-4) Gold was discovered on July 28, 1864. It flourished and became Boise Capital. Many Capitol Building and Historical Museum. Historic Walking Tour of Capitol Complex. Original Plaque of Thomas Jefferson. Carroll College. Montana State University. Law School.
- BIGHORN WALL OR BARRE (F-4) Built across canyon and dam from dawn to dusk and down at its World Museum of Mining. Ski area of Helena and Carroll College. Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.
- CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT (G-6) Site of Custer's last stand. Indian Memorial. Museum of the Indian and Custer's Last Stand. Exhibits and relics of the battle from the Indian and Cavalry points of view. Indian Battle Reenactment. Indian Encampment. Indian Dances. Open daily during summer months.
- FORT PECK DAM AND RESERVOIR (C-12) Earth filling and fill dam. World's largest earth fill dam impounds the waters of the Missouri River to form Fort Peck Lake. Dam is 250 feet above the Missouri River. Powerplant is an interesting exhibit. Fort Peck Game Range. Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir Area.
- BLISS OF THE MOUNTAINS (F-6) Born in a log cabin near Helena and Bozeman. Named June 10, 1806 by Lewis and Clark. Stood 200ft. high on 200 foot stone cliff. Missouri River. Monument is an interesting exhibit. Near Toston. Relics of Montana pioneer days and Indian.
- GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER (C-6) One of the most beautiful falls in the world. Five falls in the Missouri's longest river system. Falls include: Rainbow, Black Eagle, Crooked, Colter, Giant Springs. Five Hydroelectric plants. Carnegie of Great Falls. Montana School for Deaf and Blind. Montana Veterans Home. Children and Adult Farms of Russian origin. Adult and Art Exhibits.
- LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK (F-6) One of the most beautiful caverns in the world. Guided tours. Picnic facilities. Historical markers and interpretive points. Limited to 60 minutes guided tour.
- MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA (N-6) At 11:37 p.m. August 17, 1959 an awesome earthquake struck at Hebgen Lake in the Madison Canyon Area. Lasting 1 1/2 minutes. Slumped and shifted rock.
- MONTANA NATIONAL BISON RANGE (B-2) Large herd of bison roam this primitive setting on the Flathead Indian Reservation. Visitors may drive through the range. Museum. Historical displays. Limited to Tours. Conducted tours. Picnic facilities.
- YELLOWTAIL DAM AND BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA (E-12) Boating, fishing and recreation. 50th boat launching facility. Visitors Center.
- MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN (B-2) An exhibition unit of the Center portraying the life of the Northern Plains Indian. Museum of the Plains Indian. Indian Arts and Crafts Board.
- CAPITAL OF THE WEST (C-12) Range Riders Museum. A memorial to those who rode the unfenced range. Custer County Junior College. Pioneer Park. Agriculture, Experiment Station and Livestock Exhibits.
- ST. IGNATIUS MISSION (B-2) Established in 1866 by the Flathead Indians. Famous for its paintings. Mission is a depository of many beautiful art pieces.
- MEDICINE ROCK STATE PARK (F-12) 200 acres containing Medicine Rock. Historical Museum. Pioneer Museum. Historical Museum of Early Montana. Custer Museum of Exploits, artifacts, specimens of prehistoric times.
- GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA (F-3) Rainbow fishing. Boating. Camping. Lodging. Hunting. Scenic Lake. Resort and Recreation Services.
- BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (B-9) Provides a rich resource of wildlife and waterfowl. Canadian geese, ducks, pelicans, sandhill cranes, whooping cranes, and some white tailed deer, antelope, deer and occasionally moose are.
- ALDER GULCH (D-4) Rich gold placer diggings were discovered in the spring of 1863. Alder, Virginia City, soon became the second Territorial Capital. Reconstructed town and restored mansion of Thomas Meagher.
- MIDLAND AMPHITHEATRE (F-4) Ice skating, Musical Revues. Home of the Montana Shrine Circus. Fall performance. Carroll College. Drama. Speech. Music. Art. Performing Concerts and Plays. Source of College Area Activities.
- DILLON AREA (D-6) Fishing and hunting country. Area of Beaverhead County Museum. Museum of the Beaverhead County Museum, archaeology, and geology exhibits. Western Montana College.
- MADISON BUFFERBOOT VALLEY (E-6) Bicentennial of Mrs. Sacajawea's visit in 1961. Fort Union over a Black Eagle Indian encampment in 1806. Museum of the Public Health Exhibits. Woodcock Exhibitions.
- BOZEMAN (F-6) Bozeman named for John M. Bozeman, a mountain adventurer of the early sixties. Montana State University. Montana Experiment Station.
- MUD OF THE GREAT FALLEYS (D-2) Missoula. University of Montana. Forestry School. Forestry Experiment Station. Forestry Lodge. Fort Missoula Museum. Lolo Pass. Lolo Hot Springs. Lolo Trail.
- FLATHEAD LAKE AREA (C-2) Center of great Lake Country. Flathead Indian Reservation. Flathead Lake. Lake is one of the largest natural freshwater lakes in the United States. Indian reservation centered.
- FAIRS, ARTS AND CRAFTS (D-5) Fairs over 3,000 Area-wide and local indoors as who you to the Montana Fair.
- GLACIER NATIONAL PARK (A-2) Going to the Sun Road. An engineering marvel, accessible by car. An open-top tour scenery. In the world.
- FORTS (E-6) Fort (E-6) Fort (F-6) 1806 Capt. Meriwether Lewis carved his name and date on the towering 200 foot Pompey's Pillar. Rock Creek Fort. Fort Owen. Fort Missoula.
- BEAVERHEAD COUNTY (D-7) Follow the scenic path of Lewis & Clark's trail and explore the 100 feet tall Big Hole National Battlefield. Beaverhead County Museum. Lewis & Clark Caverns State Park.
- MISSOURI STATE ARTS (D-12) Museum by artifacts. Museum. Indian relics. Museum. Indian relics. Museum. Museum. Indian relics displays. Granite. Cowboy Country. Junior College.
- LEWISTOWN AREA (D-7) Fishing, hunting, all sports, golf, swimming and backpacking. Golf course. Golf for the Aged.
- YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL ARK (E-6) A world apart of natural history in which visitors experience vibrant interesting contrast and scenery.
- FORT BENTON (C-6) Founded as a fur trading post in 1846. Fur trade. Fur trade. Fur trade

MONTANA

BETWEEN GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS

GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

Glacier National Park was originally Kutenai (Flathead) Indian country. They crossed the Park area from west to east to hunt bison on the plains which they controlled. They were eventually driven west over the mountains by the Blackfeet Indians. They now live on a reservation southwest of the Park whereas the Blackfeet occupy a reservation adjoining the Park on the east.

The park, lying in a rugged section of the MONTANA Rockies, is named not from the approximately 40 glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery of what is now Glacier National Park. Here two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques. Streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing, and no fishing license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wild flowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats and mountain sheep make up its changing panorama.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible easily by car and nearly a thousand miles of trails lead deep into untouched wilderness or to isolated chalets. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads, others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule through the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors and highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 10 to September 10.

This million acre alpine wonderland, often termed "The Crown of the Continent," was established by Congress as a national park on May 11, 1910, and is the United States section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Photo Glacier Park Co.

Photo Yellowstone Park Co.

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the national parks, are in Montana. (1) the north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through beautiful Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon. (2) the northeast entrance is reached by the spectacular Beartooth Highway which climbs via a series of amazing switchbacks to nearly 11,000 feet in Montana's rugged Beartooth Mountains. (3) West Yellowstone, Montana, gives entrance to Yellowstone National Park on the west, reached by two scenic highways along the picturesque Gallatin River and the world-famed Madison River, the trout fisherman's paradise, the river which feeds earthquake-created Quake Lake.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by a frontiersman, John Colter, in the winter of 1807-08, but his friends refused to believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, gave similar descriptions of the area, and eventually explored the Yellowstone country extensively.

Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls. 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bear. Fishing is good in the park waters, no fishing license is required. Please contact park rangers for special information on fishing.

Snowmobile trips into the Park operate from mid-December to mid-March from West Yellowstone, Montana, and Mammoth, Wyoming.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

Accommodations are available all year at Mammoth Motor Inn and at the Montana entrances and from about May 1 to October 31 in the interior of the park.

Photo 1 The Missouri Mountains of Western Montana provide the Spring backdrop for Montana's famed beef cattle. *R. Larsen*

Photo 2 The C. M. Russell Gallery in Great Falls exhibits an outstanding collection of original oils and bronzes of Montana artist, Charles Russell. *C. M. Lindermann*

Photo 3 Spring in the Big Sky Country brings new beauty, new color, new activity as the snows recede and the Crazy Mountains are then most glorious. *B. Van Cleve*

Photo 4 The Bighorn Canyon in South Central Montana is the state's newest National Recreation Area. Backing up behind Yellowtail Dam is a 71-mile lake with a 180 mile scenic shoreline. *Bureau of Recreation*

Photo 5 There's a rodeo every day during the summer season in Montana, such as the annual Last Chance Stampede in Helena. *R. Browning*

Photo 6 Canyon Ferry Reservoir is another of Montana's scenic lake recreation areas not far from Helena, the capital city. *R. Browning*

Photo 7 Montana vacationists enjoy riding, hiking, swimming, boating and all the other outdoor adventures at the state's many Dude and Guest Ranches. *R. VanCleve*

Photo 8 Lewis and Clark Caverns, Montana's leading State Park, are the largest limestone caves in the northwest. *R. Browning*

Photo 9 Montana Ski Areas such as The Big Mountain offer excellent powder snow and uncrowded slopes for hosts of expert. *Great Northern Railway*

Photo 10 Autumn adds its own special splendor to the Big Sky Country. Colors become vivid, the air is crisp and clean as Indian Summer welcomes travelers to the Bitterroot Valley. *E. Peterson*

Photo 11 Winter in the Big Sky Country lends its magic touch to this scene of Bethany Creek in Western Montana. *E. Peterson*

Photo 12 Wintertime is Funtime under the Big Sky during the Annual Winter Carnival at Whitefish. *Highway Commission*

Photo 13 Montana is where the snowmobile action is; scenic marked trails and exciting rallies such as this one near Livingston call out door enthusiasts of all ages. *R. Browning*

Photo 14 "Last of the Bugle," C. M. Paxton Original Oil Painting on display at the Custer Battlefield Visitor Center. *K. Ruehm*

Photo 15 Rock Creek is one of Montana's Blue Ribbon Trout Streams, here especially likely for the Fall Fisherman. *D. Wingle*

Photo 16 Pronghorn Antelope are a familiar Autumn sight in Eastern Montana. *Highway Commission*

MONTANA

SPRING SUMMER WINTER AUTUMN

FOUR SEASON VACATION LAND

STATE PARKS and MONUMENTS

Letter and numeral following name of each area refer to location on map (reverse side)

Ashley Lake State Park B-2
Bannack State Monument G-3
*Bitterroot Lake State Park B-2
*Canyon Ferry Recreation Area E-5
Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw B-7
Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument G-8
*Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area H-3
Deadman's Basin Recreation Area E-7
Elmo Recreation Area C-2
Ennis Recreation Area G-5
*Finley Point State Park C-2
*Flathead Lake State Park C-2
Fort Owen State Monument E-2
Galt Creek State Park C-10 (inquire locally)
*Hoopar State Park D-4
Indian Caves State Monument F-8
*James Kipp State Park C-8
*Lake Mary Ronan State Park C-2
*Lewis and Clark Cavarns State Park F-5
*Logan State Park B-1
Lone Pine State Park B-2
Lost Creek State Park F-3
Madison Buffalo Jump F-5
Makoshika State Park D-12
Medicine Rocks State Park F-12
*Missouri River Headwaters State Monument F-5
Missouri River Recreation Waterway B-6, 7
Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area B-9
Painted Rocks Lake Recreation Area F-2
Rock Creek State Park C-10
*Thompson Falls State Park C-1
Tiber Dam State Park B-5
*Wayfarers Recreation Area B-2
*West Shore State Park C-2
*Whitefish Lake State Park B-2
Woods Bay State Park B-2
*Yellow Bay State Park C-2

*Campground fee $1 per night $10 per season

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Custer Battlefield F-9
Big Hole Battlefield F-3

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Bighorn Canyon Yellowtail Dam G-5

FISHING and HUNTING

Montana provides excellent hunting and fishing plus an opportunity to float on some of the nation's most outstanding streams. You'll find a variety of sport fish in the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork Rivers, their many tributaries and lakes. You'll hunt game or birds in 11 national forests and 8 wilderness areas. A $1 non-resident conservation license is prerequisite for all other licenses. Non-residents may purchase 1-day, 6-day or season fishing license. The non-resident hunting and fishing license includes 2 deer, 1 elk, 1 black bear, upland birds and privilege to enter drawing for sheep, goats, antelope and moose. For additional information write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS are the largest limestone caves in the northwest. Located between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks they provide more variety of typical cavern formations than any other single group of cavarns in the nation. They are electrically lighted, safe and comfortable to visit. Natural air-conditioning maintains a year-around temperature of 46 degrees and well-constructed walks lead throughout the cavarns. Guided tours last 90 minutes. Admission (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1 for adults, 50c for children 5 through 12 years. Daily Tours: May 1 - June 15, Labor Day - Sept. 30, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. June 15 - Labor Day, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Free picnicking. Camping $1 nightly, $10 season.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Bannack — Montana's First Territorial Capital
Butte — the Richest Hill on Earth
Camp Disappointment — 12 miles of Browning (Northernmost point reached by Lewis & Clark Expedition)
Charles M. Russell Original Studio, Great Falls
Fort Benton — Missouri River Historic Navigation Port
Lewis and Clark 1805 Portage, Great Falls
Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest
Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
Pictograph Indian Caves, Billings
Pompeys Pillar, northeast of Billings (Captain William Clark carved his name here in 1806)
Travelers Rest, Missoula County (Where Lewis and Clark parted on return journey, 1806)
Virginia City — Montana's Second Territorial Capital

ENJOY MONTANA RADIO AS YOU TRAVEL

CITY		DIAL
Anaconda	KANA	580 Kc
Baker	KFLN	960 Kc
Belgrade	KGVW	630 Kc
	KGVW-FM	96.7 mc
Billings	KBMY	1240 Kc
	KGHL	790 Kc
	KOOK	970 Kc
	KOYN	910 Kc
	KURL	730 Kc
	KURL-FM	97.1 mc
Bozaman	KBMN	1230 Kc
	KXXL	1450 Kc
Butte	KBOW	550 Kc
	KXLF	1370 Kc
Deer Lodge	KDRG	1400 Kc
Dillon	KDBM	1490 Kc
Glasgow	KLTZ	1240 Kc
Glendive	KGLE	590 Kc
	KXGN	1400 Kc
Great Falls	KAAR	1400 Kc
	KAAR-FM	106.3 mc
	KKGF	1310 Kc
	KMON	560 Kc
	KUDI	1450 Kc
Hamilton	KLYQ	980 Kc
Hardin	KHDN	1230 Kc
Havre	KOJM	610 Kc
Helena	KBLL	1240 Kc
	KCAP	1340 Kc
Kalispell	KGEZ	600 Kc
	KOFI	930 Kc
Lewistown	KXLO	1230 Kc
Libby	KLCB	1230 Kc
Livingston	KPRK	1340 Kc
Miles City	KATL	1340 Kc
Missoula	KGMY	1450 Kc
	KGVO	1290 Kc
	KUFM-FM	88.1 mc
	KYLT	1340 Kc
	KYSS	910 Kc
Plentywood	KPWD-FM	100.1 mc
Red Lodge	KRBN	1450 Kc
Shelby	KSEN	1150 Kc
Sidney	KGCX	1480 Kc
West Yellowstone	KWYS	920 Kc
Wolf Point	KVCK	1450 Kc

WELCOME TO THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

FORREST H. ANDERSON,
Governor

Welcome to Montana. We are glad you came and sincerely hope you enjoy your stay with us.

This is the real West—a portion of another America that still remains.

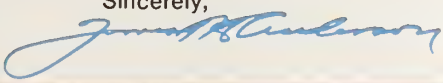
Montana is a land of great variety, and presents the visitor a panorama of the best of nature's design. The contrasts are beguiling. From the silent prairies and mountains to the crash and roar of the mining industry, Montana, we believe, is an unforgettable experience.

We hope you will appreciate the beauty and solitude of our land, and enjoy fishing our streams, hunting our fields and timberlands, skiing our slopes, playing our golf courses and boating on our lakes, and we urge you to see our museums, hell-bent-for-leather rodeos, real Indian celebrations, summer theaters, local fairs and unique shops.

The best thing about Montana is the people. They are as open and friendly as the country, and are ready to do all they can to make your visit pleasant.

Montana is more than a state of the union—it is a state of mind. Enjoy yourself.

Sincerely,



THE TREASURE STATE

MONTANA, the nation's fourth largest state, averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho Line. Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall is 15", varying from a minimum 9.69 to over 100". Average daytime temperatures vary from 28 in January to 84.5 in July.

MONTANA was first seen by French fur-traders in 1743. Lewis and Clark explored the area as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805-1806; the first trading post was built in 1807 while the first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission founded in 1841, still standing today. Gold prospectors struck it rich in Bannack in 1862 with later strikes in Virginia City and Helena. The first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed from Texas in 1866. The Indian wars culminated with Custer's Last Stand in 1876 and a year later Chief Joseph surrendered at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

Today 9 railroads, 12 bus lines and 5 air lines serve Montana; 8,723 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals and timber are Montana's most valuable resources. The value of income from farms and ranches totals about $550,000,000 annually. Major crops are winter and spring wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, and beans. Principal livestock is stocker and feeder cattle, dairy cattle and sheep.

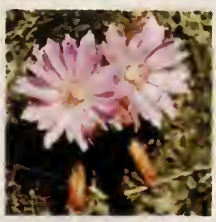
Mineral production is about $232,000,000 annually, chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry contributes approximately $130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, manufactured wood products and over a million Christmas trees. Most of the power in the state is generated hydro-electrically and there are 6 steam generating plants using coal as a fuel source.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of abundant raw materials; refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus and cement, and wood products manufacture. Sugar refining and flour milling are also important. The annual value of manufacturing approaches $315,000,000.

Wherever you may be in Montana you will find on-the-spot information at a local Chamber of Commerce or Visitor Welcome Center. For additional Vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana State Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

State Bird
The Western Meadowlark



State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Gem Stones
upper. . . .Montana Agate
lower. . . .Mont. Sapphire

State Flag with Seal & Motto "Oro y Plata", Gold and Silver

State Tree
The Ponderosa Pine

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